

Gainesville Daily Sun

L. XXII, NO. 116

GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA, THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1905

TEN CENTS A WEEK

STORTHING REPLIES TO SWEDEN'S KING

Regions Declare Separation
Absolutely Necessary.

RESOLUTION WAS INEVITABLE

Letter is of a Conciliatory Character and Hopes that the Swedish Government Will Accept Situation Without Bitterness.

Christiana, June 21.—The address to King Oscar and the riksdag adopted by the storthing yesterday and the Swedish people generally, in reply to the long letter which the king sent June 13 to the president of the storthing, M. Bernar is of a conciliatory character. At the same time, however, it indicates the unalterable determination of the storthing to adhere to the action taken in dissolving the union with Sweden. The text is as follows:

What has been happening recently in Norway is the inevitable result of a combination of late political conditions and cannot be altered, and as we are certain that neither of the two peoples is desirous of returning to the former conditions of union, the storthing is of the opinion that it ought to reconsider the various questions of the constitution and public law that have brought up in your majesty's note to the storthing's president in connection with the resolutions adopted on which the storthing and the government have already expressed themselves in detail. The storthing recognizes fully your majesty's difficult position and never for a moment has doubted that your majesty's decisions are in accordance with what your majesty has regarded as the rights and duties of the crown. At the same time the storthing is desirous of addressing an appeal to your majesty, the riksdag and the people of Sweden, with the object of contributing to the carrying through of the dissolution of the union and the safeguarding of the friendship and concord of the two peoples of the peninsula. The storthing has seen from expressions of opinion in Sweden that the resolution which the storthing felt it to be its duty to the fatherland to adopt it declaring the union of the two kingdoms dissolved has in form and action been considered mortifying to Sweden. That has never been its intention. What has happened and had to happen in Norway was merely the inevitable maintenance of Norway's constitution right. The Norwegian people never intended to assail Sweden's honor. As your majesty in council May 26 declared you were unable to sanction the storthing's unanimous resolution for the establishment of a separate Norwegian consular service Norway was so far disjoined that the union could no longer be maintained. Upon Norway's storthing was, therefore, imposed necessity of procuring without delay a government for the country. Every other course was closed all the more so as your majesty's Swedish government had on April 25 already explicitly declared to enter into new negotiations with dissolution of the union as an alternative. It was found impossible to arrive at an agreement in regard to a new form of government.

The storthing, as already stated, is of the opinion that the Norwegian people do not feel bitterness or animosity against your majesty or the Swedish people. Statements to the contrary which were uttered on Norway's part in the Union and as that source of animosity and animosity would disappear with the dissolution of the union, the effects would vanish. Nine years of co-operation in material and intellectual labors have awakened in the Norwegian people feelings of friendship and sympathy for the Swedish people. These feelings are no longer occupying the minds of the Norwegian people. In a short time for his New Hampshire home.

gests to Sweden's constitutional authorities that they enter upon the negotiations requisite for a final settlement on the dissolution of the union with the recognition of Norway's new status and her rights as a sovereign state. The storthing is itself prepared to meet every fair and reasonable wish that may be put forward to safeguard the kingdom's independence and integrity. Constitutionally the two peoples will henceforth be separate but at the same time the storthing is fully convinced that this will lead to the development of a good and trustful relationship for the defense of their mutual interests.

"If the future settlement can be attained without bitterness and prejudice the storthing is convinced that what has happened will prove for the lasting welfare of the northern peoples. For the sake of the north the storthing addresses this appeal to the people who, by its magnanimity and chivalry has attained for itself such an eminent place among the nations and with which the Norwegian people desire most sincerely to maintain good relations."

MAY SURVIVE OPERATION.

Surgeons Sew Up Heart of Man Who Was Stabbed.

New York, June 21.—A stab wound was sustained by a young Italian who had punctured the wall of the heart and penetrated the right auricle, has been sewed up by surgeons at the Harlem hospital.

The operation is difficult and rare, but the patient is still alive and hopes are entertained that he will recover. The operation lasted 20 minutes. The subject for operation was Camillo Delano. He was stabbed during a saloon row. Companions walked him 12 blocks to the hospital. Finding the fellow still alive despite such treatment, the surgeons hurried him to the operating table. To get at his heart they sawed off an inch and a half of the third right rib. The next task was the litigation of two arteries. It was then found that the right auricle of the heart had been seriously punctured, the width of the wound being about one quarter of an inch. This was closed with a single stitch and the usual dressings applied. Delano not only survived, but regained partial consciousness in a short time, and may recover.

Telephone Association Meets.

Chicago, June 21.—The ninth annual convention of the national interstate Independent Telephone association opened here today and will continue until Thursday. The delegates will endeavor to effect a strong central organization, which will result in complete harmony extending throughout the entire independent system. The possibility of establishing an independent company in New York city is an important question which will come before the convention. Members of the association on Thursday will make observation trips for study and rest. On Thursday evening the association will attend a banquet at the auditorium hotel.

Roosevelt on Chinese Exclusion.

Washington, June 21.—President Roosevelt's letter to Secretary Metcalf regarding Chinese exclusion laws, though not published, is known to be characteristically vigorous. The president has followed these cases of harsh treatment to high-class Chinese closely and he has been made "indignant to use his own word. He asks Secretary Metcalf to find a way to stop the constant recurrence of such episodes. The one at Boston the other day is not regarded as by any means the worst. In fact, the immigration officers extended many personal courtesies to mitigate the severities of the law.

Secretary May at His Desk.

Washington, June 21.—Secretary Hay, who returned to Washington yesterday after a prolonged absence abroad was at his desk in the state department today. The secretary attended to a large amount of correspondence which had accumulated during his absence. He expects to leave in a short time for his New Hampshire home.

LITTLE LIKELIHOOD OF AN ARMISTICE

Unless President Roosevelt Interferes Along That Line.

JAPAN'S ARMY HAS ADVANTAGE

On Account of Peculiar Situation the Russians Do Not Believe that the Japanese Will Favor an Early Cessation of Hostilities.

St. Petersburg, June 20.—2:30 p.m. The only hope for an armistice pending the meeting of the peace plenipotentiaries seems to rest with President Roosevelt and even that is considered slender. So far as known the president has not taken a positive step in this direction. The impression here continues strong that Japan only with great reluctance could be induced to forego the advantages of her strategic position was despite the tone of the official advices from the front is regarded as being altogether favorable to Field Marshal Oyama, and agree to a suspension of hostilities at least six weeks, during which time thousands of reinforcements would reach General Linkevitch, and Vladivostok would be strengthened with munitions and supplies to withstand a siege.

Indeed, it is suggested that Japan deliberately planned to postpone the meeting long enough to give Oyama a chance to administer to the Russians a fresh defeat on land in order to rob the war party in Russia of their last card and facilitate acquiescence to her terms. Considering the situation, therefore, President Roosevelt's triumph will be all the greater if he could now succeed in crowning his work by agreement which would at least prevent another bloody battle pending the show of hands at Washington. At the British embassy the Associated Press was informed that Great Britain had not offered Japan any advice on the subject.

Brigadier General Barry and his colleagues in view of the prospects of a general engagement are hastening their round of official visits in order to get the front in time to witness something of the fighting. They have already called on several of the ministers. Tomorrow the American officers will be received in audience by the emperor at Peterhof.

News from Japanese Capital.

Tokio, June 20.—10 a. m.—Discussion of the meeting of the peace plenipotentiaries continues through Washington with indications of an early completion of the details. There has been a series of conferences through the elder statesmen and the cabinet to consider the conditions and discuss the selection of plenipotentiaries. It is thought to be possible to complete the details for the appointment of the plenipotentiaries and organize a staff of assistants in time for them to sail on the steamer Empress of India on June 30th, from Yokohama for Vancouver, B. C. (voyage of about two weeks). It is expected that the party will number a dozen.

Would Like to See Another Battle.

London, June 21.—While undoubtedly the people of England would like to see a general battle in Manchuria before an armistice is declared since it is felt certain that Field Marshal Oyama will score another victory.

The Associated Press is assured that the British government has not given Japan any advice as to what course to pursue, as alleged by the Novoye Vremya of St. Petersburg. In fact the government has done nothing beyond supporting President Roosevelt's effort to secure the earliest meeting of the peace plenipotentiaries and the submission by Japan of terms likely to be acceptable to Russia.

With overwhelming forces at his command, it is felt in military circles that Oyama is in a position to deliver a most crushing defeat to General Linkevitch.

The recent movements of British troops in the Far East are taken to

mean that the admiralty has again undertaken to notify the Russian cruisers of Foreign Minister Lamsdorff instructions that there is to be no further sinking of neutral ships. At any rate, ship owners are much relieved.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA.

Holding Biennial Convention at Milwaukee—700,000 Members.

Milwaukee, June 21.—The head camp of the Modern Woodmen of America opened its fourteenth biennial convention of the Davidson theater today with between 600 and 700 members representing over 11 camps and nearly 700,000 members, present. Mayor David S. Rose welcomed the delegates to the city. Head Consul A. R. Talbot, reported for his department. He favored the discontinuance of state head physicians. Appeals on behalf of 210 distressed members were received and the contributions were \$21,949. He spoke in favor of the foresters' department and recommended the amendment of the by-laws prohibiting the local camps or foresters teams from holding Sunday picnics or excursions. He favored an interval of three or four years between the meeting of the head camp. During the biennial the new members numbered 121,639 and 1,482 new camps were chartered. The report of Head Clerk C. W. Hawes contained the following:

"The insurance in force at the close of the biennial term aggregated \$1,136,678.50. The society paid 7,951 death claims amounting to \$12,663,606, as against 5,969 claims amounting to \$10,736,435 during the term preceding. The receipts of the benefit fund totaled \$12,567,763 as against \$7,750,983 during the preceding biennial. The balance at the close of the term was \$807,587. The receipts of the general fund were \$1,647,299, as against \$1,503,911 during the preceding term, the balance being \$289,994. The average per capita payment to the benefit fund was \$1.26½ as against 80c during the term preceding.

WOMAN HURT AT BALL GAME.

But Could Not Recover Damages from the Management.

New York, June 21.—Persons who attended baseball games do so at their own risk, according to a decision just handed down by Civil Justice McLaughlin in a damage suit brought by a young woman who claims to have been injured by a foul ball. The complaint was an enthusiastic admirer of the game. On Sept. 3, 1904, while a spectator at the contest on the polo grounds between the New York National club and the Boston, a foul ball smote her on the nose. The doctors saved her disfigurement, but suit was brought for damages in the sum of \$500 against the New York club's management.

The complainant's counsel asserted that the management was responsible for everything that went wrong on the grounds, and that the woman's injury was clearly due to the lack of proper safeguards. The justice, however, ruled that those who entered the grounds do so at their own risk.

Eviction Causes Riot.

Cologne, Germany, June 21.—A serious collision occurred last night between the police and the populace of Chlodwig Platz. The police received orders for the eviction of a tenant who was behind in the payment of rent for his house. An enraged crowd numbering thousands, assembled and some of the tenants of neighboring houses threw stones and other missiles at the police from their windows, while the crowd in front of the delinquent tenant's residence made riotous demonstrations. Finally the police drew their swords, but not before the rioting had lasted six hours. About 20 persons were wounded, two of them being severely injured.

Want America to Participate.

Washington, June 21.—The state department today received a dispatch from Mr. Gummere, minister to Morocco, transmitting a request from the government of Morocco that the United States participate in a conference upon the affairs of that country. The request is similar to that which has been sent to the other governments.

NEGRO IS SHOT TO DEATH FOR CRIME

Committed Assault Upon A Tennessee Woman.

BEGGED TO BE KILLED QUICKLY

Black Brute Was Taken to Scene of Crime and Confessed—He Suffered Great Agony from His Wounds but Didn't Beg for Mercy.

Nashville, Tenn., June 21.—A telegram to the Banner from Hohenwald, Tenn., says:

Simon Ford, the negro who committed an outrage on the person of a white woman near Riverside, was taken from the jail at Hohenwald about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon by a mob of about 50 men and taken to the place where he had committed the crime, and there shot to death.

Ford was arrested Monday morning after being perhaps fatally wounded.

After his arrest he admitted his guilt and was later identified by his victim.

Ford was hauled to the scene of his crime, about 10 miles, and suffered great agony from his wound.

He asked to be killed the quickest way, and did not plead for his life.

WILL DELIVER AN ADDRESS.

President Roosevelt Leave the White House for Massachusetts.

Washington, June 21.—President Roosevelt will leave Washington at 9 o'clock tonight for Massachusetts to attend tomorrow and Thursday the commencement exercises of Clark university at Worcester and of Williams college at Williamstown.

The president will be accompanied by Secretary Loeb, Dr. P. M. Rixey, surgeon general of the navy, M. A. Latta, his personal stenographer, two secret service officers, and members of the Press Associations.

The president will be escorted to Clark university on arrival, where the commencement exercises will be held. He will make the principal address of the occasion. He expects to visit Holy Cross church at Worcester, and may deliver a brief address there.

Early in the afternoon the president will proceed to Williamstown, where the president will be the guest of President Perkins, of the Williams college. At the commencement exercises on Thursday President Roosevelt will receive the degree of doctor of laws and deliver an address.

Afterwards he will make an address to the general public. Early in the afternoon of Thursday the president and his party will leave for Washington.

Couldn't Face Serious Charge.

Lake Charles, La., June 21.—J. E. Joynton, a jeweler of Lake Arthur, La., committed suicide by shooting in the presence of a constable from Jennings, La., who was in the act of serving a warrant for Joynton's arrest charging him with criminal assault. The Rev. B. W. McClinton, a Baptist minister at Jennings, instigated the warrant for the man, alleging that his 15-year-old daughter was the victim. The persons concerned are prominent in this section.

Miners Fix Wage Scale.

Birmingham, Ala., June 21.—The conference between the scale committee of the United Mine Workers of District No. 20, and the committee of the commercial operators, which was called for today, was postponed until tomorrow morning, at the request of the miners. It is said that a scale has been practically agreed upon, which has been in operation during the past year.

Groffer Gets His Freedom.

St. Louis, June 21.—All the charges of perjury and bribery against Charles F. Kelly, former speaker of the house of delegates, have been nolle prossed because Kelly had been used by the state and is physically and mentally run down.